

REDMOND, M. P., DON'T LIKE JAILS

HE PUBLICLY DENOUNCES THE
TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

REVOLTING CRUELTY SCENES

The Distinguished Irish Leader of Parliament Makes a Sensational Speech in Boston, and Pays His Respects to the British System of Poison-Keeping—He Says It Is Worse Than Barbarous, and That Convicts Are Driven to Death and to Insane Asylums in a Short Time—He Cites Some Cases of Brutality Which Have Come Under His Own Observation.

Lynn, Mass., January 18.—Hon. John E. Redmond, member of parliament, who is here on a visit to the United States, tendered an informal reception by 150 of the leading citizens at the Clover Club. Mr. Redmond, at the request of the chairman of the reception committee of the club, made a brief address. In which he said that what interested him most in this country was the prison system, which was far above that of England. The latter was, in his opinion, the most brutal in the world, and might be described as a system of solitude and silence. When a prisoner in England received a visit from a friend or from his wife, or any member of his family, he was locked in his iron cage at once, and left there for any length of time. He had been a long time in prison, and then only about one volume in three weeks. Some prisoners in England were locked up in their cells twenty-two hours per day, and when they were marched around the prison yards for exercise if one prisoner should speak to another he was given forty-eight hours' solitary confinement in a dark cell, with only bread and water for diet.

DECLARED A GOOD DIVIDEND.

American Organization Prosperous—Other News Items.

America, Ga., January 18.—(Special)—The directors of the American Grocery Company met yesterday afternoon and after hearing the reports of President Frank Lanier and Secretary and Treasurer R. L. McMath, declared a dividend of 5 per cent upon the capital stock of \$100,000. Since this company was established five or six years ago, it has paid back to stockholders in dividends \$6 per share upon a capital stock of \$100,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce, the same efficient board of directors was elected for the ensuing year. Mr. John W. Shefford was re-elected president, Frank Shefford cashier, and Lott Warren assistant cashier. A dividend of 6 per cent was declared upon the capital stock of \$55,000, besides adding largely to the bank's surplus.

The son of the gold dredge of Mr. William Kidd was dangerously injured yesterday. While playing with a pet pony the animal jerked the child to the ground, her head striking violently upon a rock. It is feared that brain concussion will result and that her injuries may prove fatal.

Messey, Barnes & Reeves, who recently purchased the large tobacco factory of B. C. Reeves, located at The Plains, are now removing the machinery to Americus. The factory will occupy two floors on Lamar street, and will give employment to 100 or thirty operatives. The factory will be ready to start up within a week or two.

The adjourned November term of Sumter superior court begins tomorrow, Judge J. W. Price, of the west, will preside. John, who is engaged elsewhere. Little except civil business will be heard at this session as nearly all criminal cases were disposed of by Judge W. H. Fish before his retirement from the circuit bench.

The freight wreck near Pittsboro, on the Georgia and Alabama railroad, is about cleared away and all trains are running again, except the one which was at the Kimball last night en route to the coast. Miss Ward appeared in Atlanta a few weeks ago with Mr. and Mrs. Digby Bell in the "Midnight Bell." Since leaving this city she has been through Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas with the company and last left for Shreveport, a little town up the Red River. The will engage with another company, probably playing a little opera part.

CRUISER RALEIGH AT TAMPA

Delegate from Key West a Guest of the Officers.

Key West, Fla., January 18.—The cruiser Raleigh left this morning for Tampa to be present during the gulf coast defense convention.

Hon. Jeff B. Browne, collector, of this port, who is a delegate to the convention, was a passenger on the Raleigh as the guest of the officers.

DELEGATES REACHING TAMPA.

Coast Harbor Defense Convention Attorneys Representatives.

Tampa, Fla., January 18.—Tampa is making elaborate preparations to entertain the delegates to the coast and harbor defense and improvement convention, and the delegates will be given a hearty reception.

As each of the delegations arrived to arrive. Yesterday morning J. B. Foraker, judge Foraker, and Senator Kirchner, of Cincinnati, arrived, and tonight another delegation came in the Plant system.

ARTHUR APPOINTED RECEIVER.

Mount Vernon, Illinois, Car Company in Financial Trouble.

Springfield, Ill., January 18.—Judge Allen in the United States district court appointed W. C. Arthur, of Mount Vernon, Ill., receiver of the Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Company. His bond was placed at \$25,000.

The appointment was made upon the application of William A. Taylor and stockholders of the company living in Ohio.

PREACHING AGAINST POOLROOMS.

Mass Meetings in Alabama Over Which Ministers Preside.

Birmingham, Ala., January 18.—(Special)—Three mass meetings were held tonight to pass resolutions in favor of the antipool bill now pending in the legislature. All were well attended and able sermons were delivered on the event of pool selling and gambling. By arrangement, meetings were held in several parts of the state and the subject discussed. The movement is the most formidable ever organized in Alabama.

Jew, Protestant and Catholic ministers participated in the meetings here tonight and the congregations gave the strictest attention throughout.

Collections were taken up which will be used in keeping a lobby at Montgomery when the legislature reconvenes to see that the bill is not allowed to die in the committee room.

POLITICS IN FOREST CITY.

Citizens and Liberal Clubs are Lined Up for a Great Fight.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Savannah, Ga., January 18.—The local political turnout is in full blast. Both the Citizens' and Liberal clubs meet tonight to name their aldermanic candidates to run with Mayor Myers against Major P. W. Meldrum and then will come the hustle for votes.

The ship pitched "Heavens!" around the famous baseball man in the first cabin, which goes to show how very insoluble were her curves.—Detroit Journal.

For Good Health

To Heal all Pain,
To Control all Hemorrhages,
To Subdue all Inflammations,

Use POND'S EXTRACT

The genuine is put up in bottles only, enclosed in buff wrappers, on which is printed our landscape trademark.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES—Weak, Watery, Worthless.

Note our name on every label and wrapper.

Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

Both sides are prepared for the contest.

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ELLERBE NOW
THE GOVERNOR

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW EXECUTIVE USHERED IN TODAY.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Says That Though He Was Once Prejudiced Against the Dispensary System, He Now Believes That It Is the One Salvation of His State—Declares That South Carolina Has Not Yet Recovered Her Station Among the States of This Country.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Columbia, S. C., January 18.—Governor Ellerbe was inaugurated today. The principal parts of his speech were devoted to schools and the dispensary system.

Handles the Dispensary.

After the usual preliminaries Governor Ellerbe dwelt on the dispensary question. The first question he considered the most perplexing of any with which people of civilized countries had to contend. Continuing he said:

"Prohibition has been tried repeatedly in different states and, while it has failed to check drunkenness, it has encouraged hypocrisy, evasion of open violation of the law, and it has been most reasonably urged by the leaders of motives, but human nature remains forever the same and, while legislators may enact laws for the punishment of crime, they can never force men to become virtuous or sober."

"So vast a problem as that of the liquor traffic demands for its solution the cooperation and combined wisdom of all the people. Local option cannot therefore settle it except temporarily and for a very limited extent."

"I was at first not an advocate of the dispensary law and was skeptical as to its ever being a success in any form. I cannot therefore be considered as unduly biased in its favor and I have arrived at my present conclusion by hard work. It is somewhat against my will. The opinion reached by me after a thorough investigation of its working throughout the state and after having the views of a good many intelligent and good men in that the law is a real improvement over the old license system and that it deserves to be fully tried in its present form. The law is not a moral change man. The proof is overwhelming that there is less drunkenness now than formerly and that the consumption of liquor has been largely decreased. This is acknowledged by every fair-minded man, and that the masses of the people are averse to returning to the license system and are for it very evident. Any man who has mingled with them. Having stated my opinion as to the policy the state should pursue, I feel it my duty to enter at some length on the workings and merits of the law and point out the severe tests to which it has been subjected. It is not surprising to find that it has never had a fair chance. Enacted during the period of intense political activity, when prejudice and party spirit were running high, it was opposed by many on political grounds purely without consideration of its purpose or merit and every possible obstruction thrown in its way. The federal courts by injunctions have crippled its enforcement seriously."

Comments Dispensaries.

"There are no 'back stairs' or 'side doors' to the dispensary system. The bars which did not sell liquor on the sly on public occasions when the law required it to be closed. The dispensary is open only in the daytime and when ordered to be closed, as on circus days and during the fair in Columbia, they were closed and but few drunken men could be found in the city then. The state has to bear the cost on such occasions, but under no system of license has it ever been possible to shut the bars. Private greed is not to be thus controlled and herein lies the great merit of the system. Then the closing of the dispensaries at night and the destruction of treating by forbidding the sealed packages being opened on the premises. These same traits are the ones which make the dispensary law popular in spite of 'shortages' in dispensers' accounts and 'rebates,' whether real or imaginary. Let us try, then, to perfect the system and punish dishonest dispensers, rather than try the old plan which we know is less conducive to justice and good morals. Let us, in regard to the administration of the law and the prevention of fraud and stealing. I feel sure that an investigation will show that a great deal has been said about 'rebates' received by the officers charged with the execution of the dispensary law. It is an evident fact that Miss Hite, of Union county, who was exhibiting a rattlesnake in Dahlonega, some months ago, has lost it, as he was caught in Gainesville a few nights ago by some revenue officers, offering for sale a leg or two of 'snake-bite medicine,' which they seized at once, together with two mules and wagon.—Dahlonega Nugget

Poetry and Potatoes.

Mr. J. S. Williams sends us a few bushels of very nice sweet potatoes for exchange for subscriptions to The Banner-Messenger to be sent to his kin in Wilkinson county. Jake is not as tight-fisted with his county paper as some people are. There is hardly ever a time that he does not have from two to a half dozen papers going to his people in different sections.—Buchanan Banner-Messenger.

Fun in Union County.

It is said that a couple of females had a good deal of fun last Friday below town by blacking themselves and visiting a neighbor's house. The country was soon armed to the teeth thinking that the "easy" negro had appeared again.—Dahlonega Nugget.

A Modern Peter Farley.

It is claimed by Jim Kittle's many friends that there is not a man in this country who is less conductive to the welfare of the dispensary system.

There is no reason why such checks and safeguards cannot be devised as will protect the state's interest as thoroughly as in the collection and disbursement of taxes and other state money.

"I believe that the treasury comes nearer to the solution of the liquor problem than any other scheme yet proposed by man. It may be necessary to modify the law, but constant changes are to be deplored. The dispensers should be honest men, selected without regard to party affiliations, and when convicted of crime should be handled like other offenders. The chief dispenser, the board of control and the higher officials should be men whose honesty cannot be reasonably questioned, and who should hold their places on account of fitness and not political reasons. An institution is known by its fruits."

"Upon moral grounds, and only upon

GLEANED FROM THE STATE PRESS.

Let indigence shed no more tears over an unhappy lot. The clouds are lifting. Get a movement on you.—Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

Now then, let's adopt a plan by which dispute between congress and the president can be settled by arbitration.—Rome Commercial.

Three important public buildings were completed in Columbus during 1886—the courthouse and city hall, the government building, and the Columbus Investment building. This was a good record considering the financial depression.—Columbus Cobb.

He studied law here and was directed in his work by General Cobb. He applied himself to the study and made rapid progress. Being admitted to the bar in a short while after he went into the office of his brother-in-law, he began the practice in Athens at the age of twenty-one he married Miss King, of Alabama, who survives him.

While in Athens he became one of the most prominent citizens and a leader in the church work in that city. He was devoted to the church and while in Athens was a leading member of the First Presbyterian church. As in Atlanta, he was the superintendent of the Sabbath school in Athens and was devoted to the church.

He held the chair of assistant professor of English at the University of Georgia and proved himself to be a teacher of great ability and was much loved by those who came in contact with him.

He moved to Atlanta, where he remained to the time of his death. He be-

came identified with the Central Presbyterian church immediately on taking up his residence in Atlanta and has always been one of its sturdiest members. His work in the Sunday school as superintendent has been unequalled.

He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and two sons. Colonel E. K. Lumpkin, a prominent member of the Athens bar, and Judge J. L. Lumpkin, of Atlanta, also his brother, Dr. J. M. Lumpkin, of Athens, and two sisters, Mrs. General Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Athens, and Mrs. Judge Porter King, of Marion, Ala.

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THE EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
Delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
By Mail, postage prepaid - - - \$4.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by carriers collectors will be made by them or the news. Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by mail, cash in advance is required, at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 40 cents per month.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 18, 1897.

Good Evening!

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION presents its compliments and makes its bow to the public!

As a sprightly youngster, with a lusty voice and a face beaming with brightness and good humor, it speaks its own way and plants itself firmly in the heart of the people!

To start life with an apology would, ordinarily, be considered a bad thing to do, and yet that is what The Evening Constitution does—what it is forced to do by the exigency of the situation, so to speak. But when the public understands that the apology is in the nature of an explanation for presenting it with a ten-page, instead of an eight-page paper, as contemplated, it will scarcely complain at getting more than was promised by preliminary announcement.

Eight pages will be the standard size of The Evening Constitution, but for the first his far-seeing advertisers have taken Clarke space than it was expected they to hold require, and in order that the news columns might not feel the encroachment, they are given space adequate to their demand.

So, here you are! News, gossip, advertising and all, served in portions to suit the most fastidious appetite, and promising that the dish will become more palatable day to day.

The Evening Constitution has its special mission, and it will fill it as becomes an offspring whose duty is embazoned in its ancestry. It will do in the field of afternoon journalism what The Morning Constitution has always done in the execution of its obligation to give its readers the best morning newspaper published in the south. It invites criticism, asks for suggestions, and pledges its faith to meet every reasonable demand that may be made by the public. It has no axes to grind, no rivals to punish, no interests, other than those affecting the public welfare, to serve, and it proposes to publish the news without fear or favor.

So, good evening to you all! And may the year be as happy to you as we would have it to all!

Suggested by the Occasion.

The 18th of January is a red letter day in the newspaper calendar!

It is the anniversary of the establishment of The London Times.

The Evening Constitution may not be a bigger paper than its London contemporary, but it will be a brighter one in its own peculiar field of enterprise.

In a general way this younger in the journalistic world has already been introduced to the reading public, and it is now on deck to speak for itself.

If talent, experience, enterprise and adequate resources count for anything, the newcomer has a brilliant, successful and useful future before it. Atlanta and Georgia will find it a mirror in which the events of each day up to the hour of going to press will be faithfully reflected, and it is needless to say that it will not ignore anything of interest in the outside world.

Briefly, The Evening Constitution is here to stay. It comes to entertain its friends, and it will be so good, humorous, sympathetic, helpful, and bright that it will not have any enemies.

Never mind the details. Watch this new flower in the garden of journalism, and see it unfold day by day, a fragrant thing of brightness and beauty!

Are We Growing Better?

With Mrs. Nobles, Dr. Ryder and Flanagan in jail awaiting execution or judgment, it is difficult for the average Georgian to believe that we are growing better in this section of the moral vineyard.

Such crimes as these people are guilty of are becoming altogether too frequent. In the old days they were comparatively unknown in Georgia.

When such horrors are bunched together they impress people more than when they come at long intervals.

Is crime on the decrease? Are we growing better or worse—and, if worse, what is the remedy?

The best and brightest set of fellows in the world are the workers on the Georgia

press. They know a good thing even before they see it, and they have been making a pet of The Evening Constitution since its first announcement.

It is altogether fitting that Mr. Ingalls should write poetry. His name rhymes with jingles.

Brains, Beauty, Brightness and Business are the busy Bees that make an evening paper. This "Big Four" will dominate The Evening Constitution.

"I'll put a girdle around about the earth in forty minutes," is the motto of a Boston evening paper. With its special lighting service, The Evening Constitution can beat that and have ten minutes for lunch.

The poet Cowper anticipated The Evening Constitution. He wrote:

"What is it but a map of busy life.

Its fluctuations and its vast concerns?"

De Tocqueville wrote: "A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. Newspapers are advisers that do not require to be sought—they come to you every day without distracting your private affairs. They protect your interests; they maintain civilization."

They are talking about a Byronic revival. It will bring us a deluge of poetry, and a host of sentimental maidens. Every crack-brained young man will imagine that a rolling collar and long hair will make him a poet, and our aspiring geniuses will have their horizon bounded by firewater in this world and fireworks in the next. That's the Byronic paper.

About forty million people seem to be entitled to membership in the respective societies of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. The trouble is, about 90 per cent of them cannot prove their claims.

Whenever it is proposed up north to establish a colony in the south, the first questions asked are invariably about Georgia.

The up-to-date citizens of Atlanta can easily be picked out after today. They will be found reading The Evening Constitution in the afternoon and at night.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS
AND SOME OTHERS.

Ex-Senator Ingalls captured his Atlanta audience the other night as might have been expected.

The eloquent Kansan always has something to say, and he knows how to say it. Some people speak disparagingly of phrase-makers, but they make a great mistake.

"Factitious or striking phrase often wins a great deal. Spoken and written, it helps to study the art of putting things. They should maintain their individuality, and then in the words of Sam Jones, "pull out the bung and let nature cut her paper."

Mr. Ingalls is scholarly and artificial, but he has studied stage effects and his voice and manner are very impressive and pleasing. He is the prince of phrase-makers, and can throw off pointed epigrams by the score in what is apparently a random talk.

Perhaps he is Bryan's superior on the lecture platform, but he never could have rivaled Bryan's famous convention speech.

The Atlanta Necropolis is the same, as well as the courage of his convictions, and his natural ardor sets his logic afame. Ingalls, on the other hand, is so cynical that he hardly has any convictions at all.

He builds up a stately structure of fancy and fact, and it glitters like an ice palace in the sunlight, but it looks the heat of genuine ardor.

Speaking, talking and writing are somewhat intimately related, though there are speakers who are poor talkers and writers, and writers who are clowns-like in their inability to say anything really.

Fashions and tastes differ so widely that it is not surprising to find a popular speaker or writer in one country or section who is not very highly appreciated in another.

Daniel Webster would not have been a popular speaker in the west, so far as for those sections in his generation admitted such speakers as Clay, Marshall, Corwin, Prentiss and others whose passion and rhetorical were intense and high-flown.

Some of the southern orators in the old days did not please northern audiences. They were considered too gib and too much addicted to the ranting style of eloquence. Now, however, the south, and then the north, have adopted a more forcible and natural style of delivery.

The how-wow orator is now relegated to the back counties and the flowery writer is ruled out of the magazines and newspapers.

Our speakers and writers are beginning to appreciate the strength and beauty of plain English, but this does not lighten their labor. It is just as important to speak clearly as it is to write clearly.

In recent years English fashions and tastes have spread over this country, and they have shaped our manner of speaking and writing.

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HOW MONEY IS DIVIDED

Apportionments Made by the Finance Committee of the City Council for '97.

OFFICIAL HEADS WILL FALL

The City Hall Will Be Placed on a Strictly Business Basis.

MANY SALARIES TO BE CUT

The Teachers Will Get Less Pay—Supernumerary Firemen To Be Paid Only When They Work—Police Expenses Must Come Down—Salaries of Sanitary Inspectors Are Sliced—The Mayor's Brother Feels the Effect \$300 Worth. The Luckless Officials May Know Their Fate Tomorrow—The Finance Committee Shows the Departments Just Where the Necessary Expenses Can Be Cut To Meet Reductions.

The following are the reductions made by the finance committee in its apportionments for the ensuing year:

City hall, (salaries and expenses) \$16,290
Police department 10,549
Fire department 11,000
Public schools 11,769
Sanitary department 10,000

Total \$52,599

For several days past the finance committee of the council and the mayor have wrestled with the problem of running the city on a reduced income. It was ascertained that there would be a falling off of at least \$30,000 in the receipts under last year. The liquor licenses alone made a reduction of \$1,000. The reduction of the lower rate of taxation was \$10,000. And there was also a reduction on personality of about \$5,000.

Then retrenchment became the watchword of the hour.

In making the reduction the finance committee made a close investigation and was prepared to demonstrate to the heads of the various departments just where the expenses could be cut to meet the reduction of appropriation.

As a start the salaries of the public weighers were cut from \$720 a year to \$500.

In the police department the appropriation fell \$1,549 below last year. The police commissioners were shown where they could reduce running expenses without impairing the efficiency of the department.

In the tax collector's office one clerk, Mr. John Collier, has his salary sliced from \$1,500 to \$1,200. Mr. Collier is a brother of the mayor.

In the tax assessor's office three clerks get their salaries cut from \$200 to \$100.

In the city clerk's office one clerk gets his head cut clean off and the city will be saved the expense thereby of \$1,300. City Clerk Greene will name the man who has to go.

In the marshal's office a clerk whose salary is \$1,350 must go and he will be named by the marshal.

Then there is to be a general saving of clerks here by stopping the practice of allowing extra help when there's a rush. "There will be the same old rule," a rush, say the finance committee, "of closing the city offices at 5 o'clock, but that will be only to the public. The employed will have to stay there until their work is completed, just as bank and other clerks do."

In the fire department there is a reduction of \$1,600. This reduction can be met, say the finance committee, by paying the supernumeraries only for time they serve instead of all the while, as is now the practice.

In the city engineer's office the second assistant must go. His salary is \$1,000. The man to go must be selected by the city engineer. In this office a rodman, who is paid \$40 a month, will be dropped.

The school fund will be short \$1,750. This means a small cut in all of the teachers' salaries. One thousand dollars extra was allowed the school board for a girl's night school.

In the sanitary department a reduction of \$1,200 will be met by a general cut of all the inspectors' salaries. In this department \$1,200 extra was allowed for the new senators.

It makes up the whole story. The finance committee has announced that the city hall will hereafter be run on a strictly business basis.

In just what men will be dropped from the city hall will not be known until the department heads give the matter their attention.

It is expected that there will be some "feeling" in the various departments when the report of the finance committee is read.

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a.m. January 18, 1896:

Station and State of weather	Temperature in degrees	Wind	Clouds	Pressure in inches	Wind	Clouds	Pressure in inches
New York, cloudy	42	42	10	30.00	42	10	30.00
Norfolk, clear	54	54	.05	30.00	54	.05	30.00
Washington, clear	40	40	.10	30.00	40	.10	30.00
Baltimore, cloudy	38	38	.10	30.00	38	.10	30.00
Atlanta, clear	26	26	.10	30.00	26	.10	30.00
Tampa, cloudy	62	62	.10	30.00	62	.10	30.00
Montgomery, clear	40	40	.34	30.00	40	.34	30.00
Vicksburg, clear	33	33	.00	30.00	33	.00	30.00
New Orleans, cloudy	48	48	.00	30.00	48	.00	30.00
Mobile, cloudy	46	46	.04	30.00	46	.04	30.00
Pensacola, clear	36	36	.00	30.00	36	.00	30.00
Gulfport, cloudy	42	42	.00	30.00	42	.00	30.00
Bismarck, cloudy	4	4	.00	30.00	4	.00	30.00
Abilene, clear	20	20	.00	30.00	20	.00	30.00
Bodie City, clear	24	24	.00	30.00	24	.00	30.00
Below zero							

J. B. MARRIOTT,
Local Forecast Official.

DON'T WANT RATES REDUCED.

Employees of Central Railroad Petition the Commission.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Macon, Ga., January 18.—The employees on the Central railroad system are circulating a petition addressed to the state railway commission requesting that there be no reduction in railroad rates on fertilizers. The petition, being signed by the employees on the entire system and will be circulated in Atlanta tomorrow. The petition is against a reduction based on the following grounds:

The revenues of the railroads are already

reduced. The railroads are just recovering from the disaster of the hurricane, etc.

The rates will suffer further if reduced.

If the revenues are decreased the

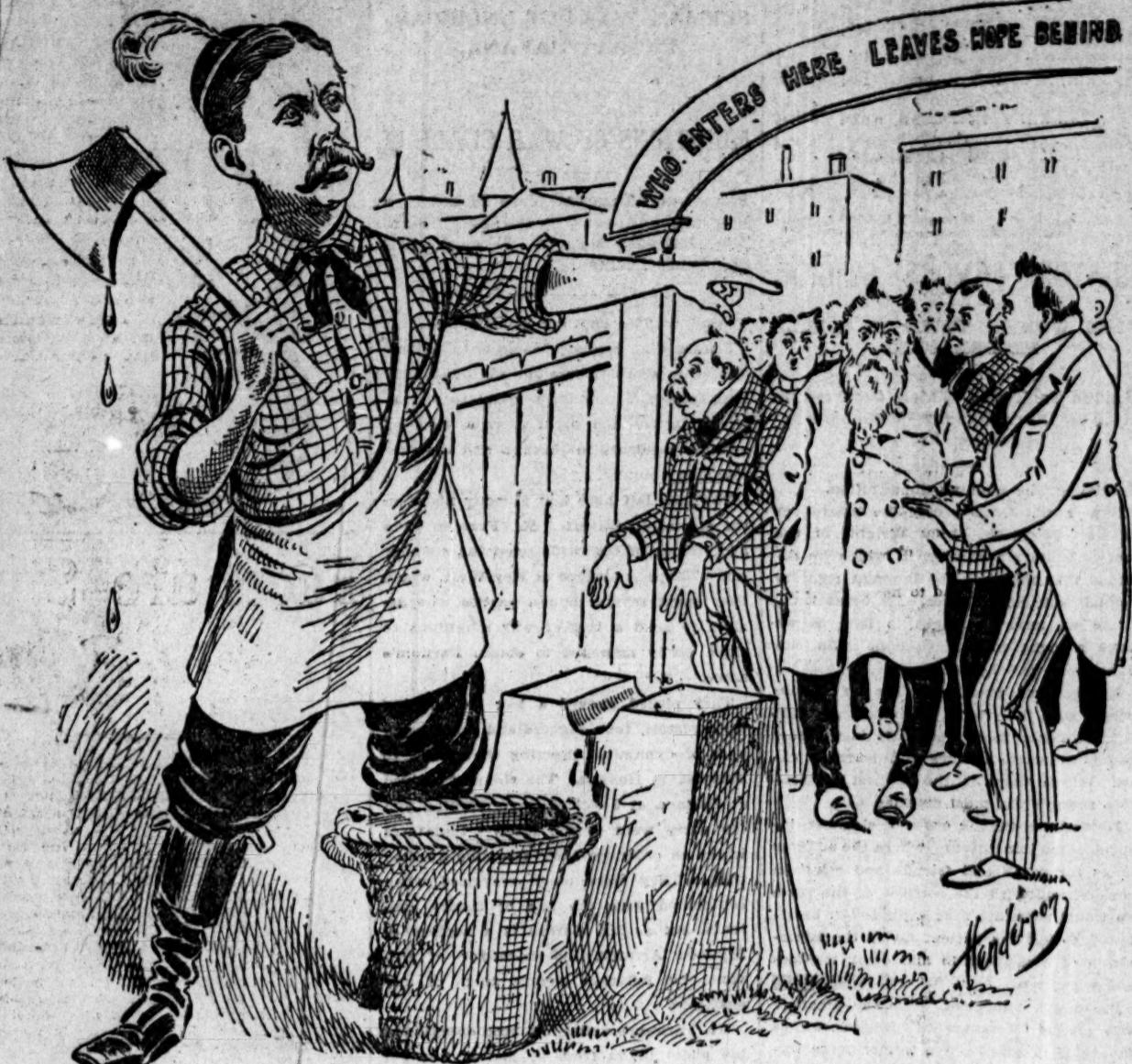
rate of reduction of fertilizer rates and

so on.

The testimony of Mrs. Welch added nothing to the prosecution, but was wholly otherwise.

She was asked by Chairman Felder why she had not responded at the first call of the committee. She stated that she had

THE MAYOR'S AX!



WHOSE NECK IS NEXT?

Economy Is the Watchword and With the Evening's Meeting of the City Council It Is Said That Mayor Collier's Ax Will Fall On the Necks of Several City Officials.

REESE CASE IS ENDED

Mrs. M. E. Welch Was Put on the Stand This Morning as the Last Witness.

SHE HEARD NO PROFANITY

Except an occasional "Cuss Word" of a Mild Nature That Gave No Offense to Anybody.

WELCH LOST HIS PER DIEM

Had a Subpoena Which He Failed To Deliver to His Wife in Time for Her To Comply with the Mandates of the Investigating Committee, but Mrs. Welch Was Allowed Her Mileage and Per Diem.

The Carter judges' investigating committee met in the senate chamber at 9 o'clock this morning. Colonel Medrim was absent. The meeting was for the purpose of hearing several delayed witnesses, whom Senator Carter had insisted on hearing.

The first witness called was Ballif Burroughs, of Madison county, who occupies the high and honorable position of ballif in attendance on a justice court in that ballifwick.

When asked why he had not appeared

when subpoenaed he said he had his own court to look after and could not come. Chairman Felder explained to him that the investigating committee was a few degrees higher in importance than a justice court, and, after some questioning in which nothing new was introduced, he was excused with the penalty imposed of the loss of his mileage and per diem. That penalty, however, was removed before the final adjournment, and Ballif Burroughs announced that the language complained of did not constitute an impeachable offense.

that it was not necessary for her to come upon hearsay evidence.

It was brought out that her husband received her subpoena and had purposely withheld it from her. For this offense Chairman Felder announced that all mileage and per diem would be refused Mrs. Welch.

Mrs. Welch was a rather good looking woman with a red head.

The committee questioned Mr. Welch as to why he had not given the subpoena to his wife and his explanation not being satisfactory it was decided that all mileage and per diem would be refused Mr. Welch.

The committee adjourned at 11 o'clock until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Senator Carter leaves for home today. The committee will deliberate on the case, beginning this afternoon.

Except an occasional "Cuss Word" of a Mild Nature That Gave No Offense to Anybody.

An Amendment by Judge Reese.

Colonel James Whitehead offered the following amendment to the answer made by Judge Reese to the charges, which was in the form of an affidavit:

The witness, Berry Alexander, has sworn that at the dinner table I said "damn Tom Watson. He ought to be in hell." I deny the use of such language. I have talked with Hon. John H. Saxon, who was at the dinner table at Danielsville, and he assures me that in said conversation no personal allusion to any one was made and that Watson's name was not mentioned by me.

I make this statement as a matter of justice to myself. SEABORNE REESE.

"Sworn to before me, this January 18, 1897. T. B. FELDER."

A Political Expression.

Senator Carter then said that the ladies requested him to repeat the language which Judge Reese was said to have used by the absent witness. Cox. It was decided that the senator could approach the chairman's desk and repeat the language to the committee. This was done and Hon. Hewitt Hall observed that it seemed to him that the language was rather a political expression and not a judgment. The witness was concurred in by the other members of the committee and Chairman Felder announced that the language complained of did not constitute an impeachable offense.

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A MEDICAL STUDENT

Cured of Consumption After All Hope Seemed Useless.

A young man was taking his finishing course of study in a medical college. He was far from home, in a large city. Deprived of the comforts of home, he caught a bad cold, which soon settled in his lungs. He was unable to speak, as he was unable to breathe. He consulted the professors as to his trouble, and they advised him to seek medical and attentive treatment, rapidly developed consumption. His symptoms became alarming, and he was actually pronounced incurable by the medical faculty of the college he was attending. At this point his thoughts turned homeward, and he remembered the household remedy of his mother. He knew well if his mother could advise him she would say, "Take Pe-ru-na." He was not able to make the long and tedious journey home and it took a long time for a letter to cross the ocean. So he commenced taking Pe-ru-na according to the directions on the bottle. It helped him at once, and finally cured him. All the doctors were at first incredulous, but then astonished, but at last convinced.

Consumption is a curse of the lungs. Pe-ru-na cures cataract wherever located.

Dr. Hartman's latest book on consumption and all catarrhal diseases is being read by the members of the committee that the witness should appear caused the committee to hold a meeting this morning.

But Mrs. Welch knew nothing.

"I never heard," she said. "Judge Reese uses any curse words that I know of. He was always in my presence dignified and courteous."

He had never said anything at which

I could take offense. I was in the dining room that day when the judge was in my house, but he said nothing in the way of cursing that I know of."

Mrs. Welch admitted, under questioning from the committee, that she had heard the judge say "damn," but stated that she paid no attention to him and did not consider it anything.

The testimony of Mrs. Welch added nothing to the prosecution, but was wholly otherwise.

She was asked by Chairman Felder why

she had not responded at the first call of the committee. She stated that she had

not been subpoenaed to appear before the committee.

It was brought out that her husband received her subpoena and had purposely withheld it from her. For this offense Chairman Felder announced that all mileage and per diem would be refused Mrs. Welch.

Mrs. Welch was a rather good looking woman with a red head.

The committee questioned Mr. Welch as to why he had not given the subpoena to his wife and his explanation not being satisfactory it was decided that all mileage and per diem would be refused Mr. Welch.

The committee adjourned at 11 o'clock until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Senator Carter leaves for home today. The committee will deliberate on the case, beginning this afternoon.

Except an occasional "Cuss Word" of a Mild Nature That Gave No Offense to Anybody.

An Amendment by Judge Reese.

Colonel James Whitehead offered the following amendment to the answer made by Judge Reese to the charges, which was in the form of an affidavit:

The witness, Berry Alexander, has sworn that at the dinner table I said "damn Tom Watson. He ought to be in hell." I deny the use of such language. I have talked with Hon. John H. Saxon, who was at the dinner table at Danielsville, and he assures me that in said conversation no personal allusion to any one was made and that Watson's name was not mentioned by me.

I make this statement as a matter of justice to myself. SEABORNE REESE.

"Sworn to before me, this January 18, 1897. T. B. FELDER."

A Political Expression.

Colonel James Whitehead offered the following amendment to the answer made by Judge Reese to the charges, which was in the form of an

ROADS DISAGREE AND MAY PART

ATLANTA & KNOXVILLE DON'T
LIKE SEABOARD DIVISION.

R. SPALDING TALKS FREELY

Says the Latter Line Did Not Allow the Proper Pro Rate in Dividing Western Freight.—The Knoxville Line May Discontinue Its Connection with the Seaboard and Make New Connections.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway and the Seaboard Air-Line are at odds over the pro rates which the former road shall be allowed on shipment of merchandise from the east via the latter road into Knoxville over the former road. The Seaboard Air-Line has no western outlet from Atlanta, and previous to this time it has been turning over all of its business from the east, for Knoxville, to the Western and Atlantic road at this place for transportation to Marietta, where it was delivered to the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway. In a recent settlement for goods hauled over the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern road, the Seaboard Air-Line failed to allow the other line the pro rate which was said to have been agreed upon. The road was brought to the attention of the officials of the road, and it was agreed not to accept any more consignments from the S. A. L. unless the old rate was lived up to.

Mr. E. C. Spalding, vice president of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway, said yesterday that the S. A. L. secured the long haul on goods from the east for Knoxville, that the Western and Atlantic received its full local rate from Atlanta to Marietta, and that the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern was left with the bag to hold. To haul the freight at the rate which the competing line wanted, his road accepted the load as disadvantageous as it would not pay the expense in operating the trains. Without turning their freight over to the Southern at this place the S. A. L. cannot enter Knoxville, and unless an agreement is soon reached traffic arrangements will likely be entered into with the Atlantic Coast line. Officials of the companies concerned are now conferring, and it is probable that the trouble can be amicably adjusted within a few days.

RATE COMMITTEE WEDNESDAY.

An important meeting of the rate committee of the Southern States Freight association will be held at the Ponce de Leon hotel, in St. Augustine, Wednesday. The committee will consider routine business and will probably be in session during the remainder of the present week.

NOTES OF THE RAILROADS.

Colonel H. S. Haines, commissioner of the Southern States Freight association, is in Savannah, where he was called Saturday night to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Colonel C. W. Bryant, manager of the Atlanta & Danville railroad, who was drawn at Norfolk last Friday afternoon. Colonel Owens was one of the best-known railroad men in the south. He was well known in Atlanta, and was formerly connected with the Plant system.

Travel to the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, Mobile and Birmingham this year will be heavier than usual. Commissioners Richardson, of the Southern States Passenger association, has just issued circulars to the roads which are members of the association notifying them of the rates which will be allowed for these occasions. For civilians a rate of one fare for the round trip will prevail, with a limit of final return of fifteen days. For regular military companies in uniform, brass bands accompanying, twenty-five dollars on one ticket, a rate of one cent per mile per capita will be allowed, with arbitraries added, with a final limit to March 10.

A rate of one fare for the round trip to Washington on account of the inauguration ceremonies has been announced by the railroads. Tickets will be sold on March 1, 2 and 3, with a final limit of March 8.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway has formed its permanent organization. On November 4 a temporary organization was announced which was to hold until the annual election, which was held in this city a few days ago. At this meeting the stockholders met and elected Mr. W. H. McHarg, General Horace Porter and Walton Ferguson, of New York; E. C. Spalding, A. W. Smith and Joseph McWilliams, of Atlanta, and A. Denmark, of Savannah. The directors elected the following officers: Henry K. McHarg, president; C. Spalding, vice president; Joseph McWilliams, general manager; H. W. Oliver, secretary and treasurer; Alex. and Peter Smith, general counsel.

R. I. Cheatham, division freight agent of the Seaboard Air-Line, returned this morning.

PERFECT MANHOOD

There's no reason why any man, these days, should be a physical wreck or a victim of heedless excesses. We mean it. Here's proof:

"I would give \$10,000 to have had a copy of 'Complete Manhood and How to Attain It,' ten years ago. It contains the mightiest hygienic truth ever gathered between covers."

Magnitude, idleness, mind-wandering, indecision, melancholy, backslidings, carelessness, waste, wild dreams, lewd thoughts, secret vices, the state of society, failure of function, wasting of organs, flabbiness of muscle, irregular circulation and a hundred other symptoms and complications all pointing to untimely death, are scientifically touched upon in

"Complete Manhood"

and intelligent home treatment so plainly set forth that the most advanced cases, if compressible at all by human skill, can be compressible and satisfactorily cured by following the advice therein given.

Remember the above and send for a copy. It will restore your lost strength and, it may save your life. Thousands have proved its value.

One copy sent, in sealed plain wrapper, to my sincere inquirer by

ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY,
Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ing from a week's visit to the headquarters of the company, at Portsmouth, Va.

Dr. C. M. Drake, chief surgeon of the Southern, is absent on a trip of inspection to Washington.

W. R. Fagan, traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific railroad, has gone to Lynchburg, Va., to look after some western business.

George R. Thompson, southern agent of the Pennsylvania lines, has returned from a trip through Tennessee, and other states.

CITY BOND GONE ASTRAY.

Fell Due in 1892 and Has Been Missing Since That Time.

The city council will this afternoon make an appropriation of \$1,000 for the redemption of a bond issued twenty-five years ago. One thousand dollars of \$1,000 is still outstanding and has been for five years. The interest on the bonds was made payable semi-annually. The interest on the missing bond was paid up to the last coupon. The fall due on January 1, 1892. The face of the bond was due the same year.

One thousand dollars had been reserved for the redemption of this missing bond, and, as stated, forty dollars, the last half year's interest due on the bond, has been waiting for the coupon that calls for it for the last five years.

It is in the power of the council to cancel this bond if they feel that it is lost. This is not an infrequent occurrence, in fact, it is the rule in nearly all cities where there are frequent bond issues.

The wayward bond is No. 100, the last of the issue, and was made payable through the National Park bank, of New York city.

In all probability this bond will some day make its appearance. It is worth its face value at any time and anywhere. Some vault or safe deposit box may be in a private papers of some one's dead. It may have been burned, or it may be at the bottom of the sea, but the city council believes that the missing bond issued in 1872 is lost forever.

FOUND GOLD ON HIS FARM.

A Western Farmer Who Becomes Rich After Years of Scratching.

From The Chicago Tribune.

There is a moment in the life of William H. Bryant, of Bedford, Ind., which vividly recalls the startling incidents of the mining excitement of '98. In that moment he was unable to realize that his life had been sterner than the one he had tried in vain to raise a reasonable crop of grain, with the result that he was an ordinary farm, but a bed of gold.

Mr. Bryant's farm is just at the outskirts of the tiny hamlet of Bryantsville, which is ten miles southwest of Bedford. About half the farm is made up of rocky ledges, and great boulders that appear to have remained unchanged for ages. Farmer Bryant, who has for many years worked early and late to get his stony field under cultivation, often noticed the flashes of light which came from the boulders in the middle of the day when the rays of the sun fell upon them; but although he often wondered at this, it was not until he determined to make a careful investigation to ascertain the cause. Then he found running through the rocks a series of streaks of a peculiar formation; in all the rock which covered the greatest extent of his farm these metallic streaks were discernible. A week's labor was required to find him that the veins contained copper, and in this belief the farmer loaded his wagon with the peculiar stones and rode off to Bedford.

The foundrymen, however, were convinced at the first glance that there was not even a suggestion of copper in the ore. Not at all satisfied with this opinion Mr. Bryant turned to a local mineralogist.

Into the office of this expert the farmer walked with undecided step, fearing half hearted after his reception at the foundry. He presented a chunk of the rock. "What is this, anyway?" he asked.

"Gold," exclaimed the mineralogist.

The minute that followed this announcement was the most eventful one in the life of Mr. Bryant. As he explained afterward, he knew from the summer in which the one word "gold" was uttered that the speaker meant it.

"Yes, it's gold," he repeated, as Mr. Bryant grasped his arm, unable to speak.

But Mr. Bryant was in no mood for explanation. He stood there, with a somewhat weary air, to see a local mineralogist.

Some regular test could be made that would determine beyond doubt the presence of gold. He was told that there was, and the regular tests followed. In an hour Mr. Bryant knew the result—that there was gold in the stone, and that his entire farm was but an probability a rich mine of the precious metal.

The advances were only fractional, generally high prices, the entire list ranging from \$100 to \$1,000.

Immediately after the opening there were slight concessions, but at 12 o'clock the active list was generally higher than the close on Saturday. Chicago Gas being the only exception, but its loss was only 1% per cent.

The advances were only fractional, generally high prices.

Burlington made further gains Saturday. The advance last week is said to be due mainly to short covering, but there is evidence that Boston interests, which sold out on the recent decline, have again been buyers. Most people who know something of the cause of the fall in the market believe that the 4 per cent rate of distribution will be maintained at the first meeting this year.

Closed steady; sales 129,000 bales.

GOTTON IS VERY STEADY

OPENS LOWER, AFTER WHICH NARROW FLUCTUATIONS.

RECEIPTS ON LIBERAL SCALE

Fell Due in 1892 and Has Been Missing Since That Time.

The city council will this afternoon make an appropriation of \$1,000 for the redemption of a bond issued twenty-five years ago. One thousand dollars of \$1,000 is still outstanding and has been for five years. The interest on the bonds was made payable semi-annually. The interest on the missing bond was paid up to the last coupon. The fall due on January 1, 1892. The face of the bond was due the same year.

One thousand dollars had been reserved for the redemption of this missing bond, and, as stated, forty dollars, the last half year's interest due on the bond, has been waiting for the coupon that calls for it for the last five years.

It is in the power of the council to cancel this bond if they feel that it is lost. This is not an infrequent occurrence, in fact, it is the rule in nearly all cities where there are frequent bond issues.

The wayward bond is No. 100, the last of the issue, and was made payable through the National Park bank, of New York city.

In all probability this bond will some day make its appearance. It is worth its face value at any time and anywhere. Some vault or safe deposit box may be in a private papers of some one's dead.

The following are receipts named compared with the same day last year:

	1891	1892	1891	1892
Galveston	1,292	1,292	6,298	4,045
Orleans	1,292	1,292	6,298	4,045
Mobile	1,292	1,292	6,298	4,045
Savannah	1,292	1,292	6,298	4,045
Charleston	1,292	1,292	6,298	4,045
Newark	1,292	1,292	6,298	4,045
Memphis	1,292	1,292	6,298	4,045
Houston	1,292	1,292	6,298	4,045

Estimated receipts tomorrow at New Orleans 10,500 to 11,500, against 10,499 last year and 11,500 in year before; Houston 4,500 to 7,000, against 4,475 last year and 15,192 the year before.

Estimated receipts at all ports 33,000 bales against 18,273 last year.

It is said Liverpool declined owing to reports from this side that the movement was not so great, but the market was not so bad as to warrant the statement.

Interior stocks indicate that the movement will not be larger than last year, and the English goods here are about the places they will look for present prices as cheap and come into the market.

Spot cotton in New York reduced 1-1/2c; middling 7-1/2c; sales 1,535.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	1891	1892	1891	1892
Saturday	147	268	9,024	9,024
Monday	147	268	9,024	9,024
Tuesday	147	268	9,024	9,024
Wednesday	147	268	9,024	9,024
Thursday	147	268	9,024	9,024
Friday	147	268	9,024	9,024
Total	874	1,422	65,000	65,000

The following were the closing bid quotations for cotton futures in New Orleans yesterday:

	Opening	High	Low	Today's Close	Yesterday's Close
January	6.90	6.92	6.85	6.90-92	6.93-95
February	6.90	6.88	6.85	6.91-93	6.93-95
March	6.90	6.88	6.85	6.91-93	6.93-95
April	6.90	6.88	6.85	6.91-93	6.93-95
May	7.10	7.12	7.05	7.11-12	7.14-16
June	7.10	7.12	7.05	7.11-12	7.14-16
July	7.16	7.17	7.13	7.19-20	7.22-23
August	7.16	7.17	7.13	7.19-20	7.22-23
September	7.16	7.17	7.13	7.19-20	7.22-23
October	7.16	7.17	7.13	7.19-20	7.22-23
November	7.16	7.17	7.13	7.19-20	7.22-23

Closed steady; sales 129,000 bales.

The stock market opened active and at generally high prices, the entire list ranging from \$100 to \$1,000.

Immediately after the opening there were slight concessions, but at 12 o'clock the active list was generally higher than the close on Saturday. Chicago Gas being the only exception, but its loss was only 1% per cent.

The advances were only fractional, generally high prices.

Burlington made further gains Saturday. The advance last week is said to be due mainly to short covering, but there is evidence that Boston interests, which sold out on the recent decline, have again been buyers. Most people who know something of the cause of the fall in the market believe that the 4 per cent rate of distribution will be maintained at the first meeting this year.

Closed steady; sales 129,000 bales.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STOCK	Opening	High	Low	Today's Close	Yesterday's Close
Atchison	15	15	14	14	14
Am. & W. R. R.	15	15	14	14	14
C. C. & St. L.	77	77	76	76	76
B. & Q.	77	77	76	76	76
U. S. & G.	46	46	45	44	44
Canada Southern					



Modern Matrimony.

It is asserted sometimes that college women do not marry as rapidly and as readily as women who have not known the advantages of an educational training, almost, or quite, masculine in its comprehensiveness. And strangely enough the idea seems to obtain that they do not want to marry; that after tasting the joys of an independent existence they do not wish to assume marital fetters.

In these days when statistics about almost any class of things or persons may be had, it has been ascertained that nearly two-thirds only of the college women marry. Of other women about ninety per cent marry. The census shows that about ten per cent of all girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty marry.

No college women ever marry at that age. So it appears that statistics actually bear out the assertion that fewer college-bred women marry than do others.

But all this is favorable to the higher education of women when one looks at the reason given for it. Women who are trained to work, and who are thoroughly independent, marry because they love. That is the one reason. Of course this is not considering the idea, that love is a minor feature, if not one altogether lacking, in the minds of many of the young women in this class.

Mrs. Lease a Type.

The home of Mary Ellen Lease has recently been invaded and taken possession of by the sheriff, which misfortune affords The Macon News an opportunity to be witty. The News says that Mrs. Lease will be delighted to hear she is rapidly recovering from her illness.

Miss Daisy Neely of Memphis, will soon visit friends in Atlanta.

Mrs. Sam Inman has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, who have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Pinckney, have returned home.

Mrs. R. A. Johnson, who has been so desperately ill at St. Joseph's infirmary, is rapidly recovering. She will visit Florida in February.

Miss Jennie Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., will be the guest of Mrs. Martin Amorone very soon.

Captain and Mrs. E. L. Tyler will visit Atlanta previous to Lent. They are present members of a car party to attend the mardi gras.

Miss Laura Adair will visit Florida this winter.

Miss Ray Kilpatrick is expected this week the guest of Miss Callie Jackson.



LADY BLACKWOOD'S COAT.

The Thursday Afternoon Euchre Club meets Thursday afternoon with Mrs. John Clarke.

Miss Ida May, of Savannah, is receiving many flattering attentions as the guest of Miss Mary Hurt Hubbard.

Miss Wheately, of Albany, Ga., and Miss Buham, of Kentucky, are the guests of Miss Dora Raine and are being entertained delightfully.

The wedding of Miss Boham and Mr. John Palme occurs in March.

The wedding of Miss Craig and Mr. William Matthew will be the social events of February.

Mr. Robert Collins leaves for San Antonio, Tex., next week, where she will be the guest of her parents.

Mrs. Bailey Thomas will go to Mobile next week, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dittenhouse Moore.

Mr. William P. Hill leaves for Florida to night.

Mr. Joseph Thompson left last night for Florida.

Mrs. James H. Butt, a beautiful society woman of New York, will be the guest of friends the city before Lent.

Miss Lula Belle Hemphill will visit Cartersville this week.

Mr. William Neal is in Washington City on legal business.

Mr. J. W. English and Mr. Harry English are in New York City.

Miss Ruth Cunningham, who is at present entertaining Miss Connolly at Orchard Hill, near Griffin, will be Miss Connolly's guest in February.

Judge and Mrs. William R. Hammond are in Florida.

Miss Jarret has returned to her home in North Georgia.

Mr. Clyde Haynes is visiting in Florida.

Mr. Thomas Gaines of Knoxville, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Hoye.

Miss Jarret has returned to her home in North Georgia.

Mr. Clyde Haynes is visiting in Florida.

During her visit to Atlanta Miss Janet Diston has had many charming informal

So delightful to inhale.
So simple to use.



These are important points in the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment. No burning of the smelling powders; no smudges through the house; no complicated apparatus.

Booth's "Hyomei"

cures Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Colds by inhalation (nature's way), with air charged with the pleasant balsamic properties of the inhalant from a pocket inhaler. It can be used in public.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1896.
Dear Sir: It is quite true that I am using the HYOMEI will do all that you claim for it. It has cured my bronchitis of 10 years standing.

FRANCIS H. WILSON,
Member from New York.

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